













## St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

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shameless to be ignored, and only one course is open to the Democratic majority. But it should be remembered that Mr. RAUM takes his cue from his superior officers in the Administration and the lavish leaders of his party in the last Congress. The investigation, while directed formally against a single bureau, will in reality disclose a system of corruption, of which the Pension Bureau is only one outlet.

## LABOR'S RIGHTS.

An advocate of laws forbidding laborers to work more than eight hours a day writes to us that it is inconceivable to deny the sweating system and oppose the only remedy for it, a compulsory restriction of the hours of labor; that is of the wage-earner's right to dispose of his own time and labor.

We cannot see that consistency requires us to favor one mode of opposing labor because we denounce another mode of doing the same thing. Between one system which takes a cruel advantage of the wage-earner's necessities to rob him of the fruits of his labor, and another system which deprives him of his individual liberty, his natural right to earn his living, and puts an arbitrary limit to his earning capacity, we see no choice whatever. One is as bad as the other, and it is preposterous to favor either as a remedy for the other.

The argument is that there is an over-supply of labor; that laborers will greedily undertake each other unless prevented by the State, and that the State can and should adjust the labor supply to the demand by arbitrarily limiting each workman to a certain per capita share of the work to be done and of the wage fund. To let any man do more or earn more, says the advocate of labor restriction, is to let him take the bread and butter from another man's family.

But some men have large families, some have small families and many have no families at all, and it would be monstrously unjust and impolitic for the State to ordain that the man with a large family to support shall earn no more than the man who has only himself to support. It would be no worse to ordain that the man who can earn only 10 cents an hour shall work no more hours than the man who can earn a dollar an hour.

It is beyond the capacity of any State to regulate these things justly and wisely. The communistic idea of dividing the wage-fund per capita is as impracticable and essentially as unjust as the communistic idea of dividing property and products per capita. Certainly no evil under which labor suffers is going to be alleviated by curtailing the freedom of labor. Our government was founded to guarantee to each citizen in his individual pursuit of happiness the fullest freedom consistent with public order, and it can no more protect the worker by obstructing his right to work and curtailing his freedom, than by obstructing trade with restrictions upon the freedom of trade.

## THE MILITIA MOVEMENT.

We do not discover any startling novelty or any menace whatever to State rights in a properly guarded movement to induce Congress to relieve the States of the expense of maintaining an effective militia force in each State. The framers of the Constitution conferred that authority on Congress, and intended that it should be exercised. No other meaning can be ascribed to the provisions which forbid any State to keep troops or ships of war in time of peace without the consent of Congress, and confer upon Congress exclusive power to provide for the common defense; to raise and support armies; to declare war; to make rules for the government of the land and naval forces; to provide for calling forth the militia; to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, reserving to the States respectively only the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

The authority of Congress to provide liberally for the equipment, instruction and maintenance of an ample force of volunteer militia in each State is clear, as is the intention of the constitution that such provision for the common defense shall be at the expense of the Federal Government. "A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State," as the Constitution expressly declares, the duty of maintaining an adequate militia establishment of citizen soldiers so as to render the maintenance of a dangerous standing army of mercenaries unnecessary, is especially enjoined upon Congress.

The experience of a hundred years has shown that the representatives of the people in Congress are more inclined to neglect this duty than to use their authority too freely in supporting a large army of volunteer militia. They vote many millions every year to the Federal army of regulars, and leave the States to support their own militia or have none.

We are inclined to think that Mr. THOMAS JEFFERSON himself if alive to-day would lead a movement to induce Congress to provide more liberally for the State militia. He would see in such action no dangerous centralization of power or no dangerous centralization of arms to State rights, but an additional security for those rights and for popular self-government.

It is therefore to be regretted that the young army officers who have assumed the task of organizing such a movement make the mistake of talking about transforming the militia into a national guard and transferring responsibility from the States to Congress. There are obstacles enough

in their way, and as they cannot under our Constitution impair State control of the militia they should not have used terms suggestive of a plan to convert the militia into a sort of regular army reserve under the care and control of the War Department.

## REED AS A VICTIM.

Ex-Speaker REED remarked in criticism of the reciprocity scheme that if the American manufacturer needs tariff protection to compete with his rivals in this country it is preposterous to suppose that he can compete without this protection in distant countries. The Post-Dispatch pointed out that the reverse of this proposition also holds, that if the American manufacturer can compete with his rivals in distant countries without protection he does not need protection in this country.

Ex-Speaker REED is standing on the platform that the American manufacturer does need protection in this country. He has been told this time and again by the American manufacturers. Under their pathetic pleas for aid in behalf of their struggling infant industries he cracked the party whip for them in the House, played the Czar, cut off opposition debate and forced the Republican congressmen to vote for the increased tariff burdens carefully devised by Mr. McKINLEY. Mr. REED apparently accepted these representations implicitly and following the reasoning compelled by the rules of logic he has placed himself on record as pronouncing reciprocity the height of folly.

Poor ex-Speaker REED! Scarcely have the words which show his faith in his friends, the manufacturers, been spoken when a charge is brought that Mr. NIEDERHOLZ, a manufacturer, who on the floor of Congress assured Mr. REED of the needs of our infant industries and strenuously supported and encouraged him, is selling his granite ironware in Canada at from 55 to 60 per cent cheaper than he sells it in the United States and is actually underselling and driving out on equal terms the German manufacturers, who are supposed to employ pauper labor.

This infant industry, for which better protection at home was asked, is successfully competing without protection with outside rivals in a foreign country. Mr. NIEDERHOLZ refuses to deny or even discuss this charge, and therefore the presumption is that it is true. It is pitiable to see Mr. REED made the victim of his political faith and of his own logic based upon it in this way, but the sad spectacle is most instructive to the American people. It throws a flood of light upon the claims of the Protective League of American Manufacturers.

PRESIDENT THOMPSON's letter of thanks to the Post-Dispatch in behalf of the Forest Park Zoological Association will be found in another column, with a list of the contributors to the "Zoo" fund. A glance at the list shows how few of the many who are willing and intend to help this association accomplish its commendable purpose have as yet actually done so. A considerable portion of the money subscribed for the purchase of the Fair Ground animals had to be spent in preparing quarters for them. Even in accepting a present of animals the association incurs this expense, and the cost of transportation to this city, unless, as in the case of the Egyptian swans obtained by an exchange with Central Park, the express company "deadheads" the shipment, as the Adams Express Co. did. More means must be placed at the command of the association to pay for the animals already purchased and to enable it to provide quarters and transportation for other specimens that can be obtained by exchange or as donations.

A LETTER in our Forum from the head of a prominent business concern suggests the placing of contribution boxes in all the retail establishments, corner drug stores, etc., for the reception of small subscriptions to the "Zoo" fund. No doubt a considerable sum can be raised in this way, as the plan of the Zoological Association is very popular. But the hundred dollar, fifty dollar and ten dollar subscriptions due from hundreds who are able and willing to help that much should be filed among the available assets of the enterprise before starting the small change collection.

It is quite the proper thing to abuse the Socialists and they usually deserve all the harsh words said about them, but the resolution introduced by Herr LEBENHOLZ in the Brussels Congress and passed by that body protesting against alliances which invite to war is proof of a more rational and more righteous spirit than that of the War Lords who spend their time in planning murders. One of the differences between an average Socialist and an average War Lord is that the one is hanged for his murders and the other is not.

The great St. Louis Exposition will open on Sept. 2, and we present our readers in full and interesting account of its many attractions. No efforts have been spared to make it the best of all, and this foretaste of its glories gives assurance that the labors of the management will be crowned with success. The illuminations and other brilliant features of the festivity season will make this a year long to be remembered by St. Louisans and their guests.

It is now said that the withdrawal of the Blaine resolution in the Harrisburg Convention was brought about by the determined stand taken by Mr. BLAINE's friends, who did not care to see his boom

pass into the control of a discredited politician. This may be true, but it looks odd to see "dear FRANK" friend squashed about personal reputations. The truth probably is that Mr. BLAINE's friends feared his boom would ripen too soon and get nipped when the frost came.

The belief has been sedulously cultivated by the advocates of reciprocity that some special privilege was secured for the United States by the treaties which were not possessed by other nations. As a matter of fact all the concessions, so-called, have been made by our Government and we have gained only a few trading liberties in Spanish-American countries already enjoyed by other nations. As a campaign cry reciprocity is becoming very hoarse.

MUCH surprise is expressed that the memoirs of the late Count VON MOLTKE contain slight references to the political events of his time, but this merely proves the wisdom of the great soldier. He had a thorough knowledge of war and his acquaintance with politics and he contented himself with writing only about the things he understood. There is a whole volume on the art of writing well in VON MOLTKE's example.

THERE is remarkable unanimity among the Pennsylvania bank rescues in the matter of pleading guilty. They and their friends evidently realize the danger of trial in open court and so the plea of guilty is put forward. It secures mitigation of punishment and aids in the concealment of the crime and the protection of other criminals. The rescues are standing together and have the benefit of able direction from some powerful source.

THE assertion of the President of the Virginia Alliance—supported by ex-Senator INGRAMS—that more than ten million people in this country do not get enough to eat, is a fit pendant to that of the "American Socialist" at Brussels, that the workers of America were annually robbed of \$70,000,000 by hungry capitalists. The liars are figuring very industriously this warm weather.

MR. McKINLEY's assertion that the protective tariff has never failed to supply the required revenue in time of peace is not strictly true. The remark was calculated for the Cleveland administration, which bequeathed an enormous surplus to its successor. The surplus has disappeared and the revenue is not sufficient to supply the demands of a Billion Dollar Congress.

FOR thirteen years Capt. PETER KIRK lived in this city as a bachelor and a poor man who devoted all his spare time to mission work. He was supposed to live upon the meager income paid him to take charge of the Bethel Mission and enjoyed the reputation of being a deeply religious and thoroughly good man. His life was apparently an open book, yet his death has brought out the fact that he had a wife and four children in England whom he deserted and who have believed him dead for forty years. The body of a drowned sailor was thought to be his. His death also revealed that he owned property to the value of about \$30,000, strangely enough, although his brothers in England grew rich by his neglect of his duties. His career furnished one of those stories of real life which make people wonder whether any of their acquaintances are what they appear to be or not.

MR. LEASE, the husband of the Kansas whoopee who is trying to run the country after the manner of the long-whiskered politician, attempted to "kick" a man the other day merely because he refused to pay a bill. There is some excuse for him, however, when a man has to cook, sew, nurse the babies, make the beds, sweep and churn at home while his wife goes around talking politics he feels as if he has to assert himself and do something desperate now and then just to prove his manhood.

THE sensation Mrs. THORNELL was expected to create in Boston by wearing a wet weather dress which was thought to be out of the water, goes into effect Monday. It is believed the advertised rates will hold until the end of the season. In case of disagreement between the Western passenger rate situation.

THE LATTER CHARGED WITH BEING RESPONSIBLE FOR DEMORALIZED RATES. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 22.—Chairman of the Trans-Missouri passenger Association yesterday opened a campaign of charges against the Chicago and North Western passenger agent charged with being directly responsible for the present demoralized rates in the Western passenger rate situation.

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## AIMED AT TEXAS.

Effect of the Action of the State Railroad Commission.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC STEAMERS GIVE GALVESTON THE GO-BY.

The First of a Series of Retaliatory Measures by the Texas Railroad-New Orleans Benefit by the Channel-The Alton Boycott-Arkansas' Separate Coach Law—Railroad News.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 22.—The Southern Pacific Railroad & Steamship Co. has withdrawn its line of steamers which heretofore made weekly trips from New York and Galveston during the cotton season, and will have them ply between New York and New Orleans. The steamers come out laden with Texas, Colorado and Mexican merchandise, and return with cotton, wool and hides, gathered in on the railroad and on barges brought down from Houston. In the future the Southern Pacific will run this line to New Orleans and there, making this the outlet and distributing point for the company's traffic.

The withdrawal of the steamship line is a severe blow to Galveston and commercial bodies there already complaining. It is believed that this is first of a series of retaliatory measures on the part of the Texas railroads to offset and perhaps to influence the action of the railroad commission of the State. Texas is an important link in the great railroad system, and ex-Senator Reagan, president of the commission, and his colleagues have been arranging a schedule of rates on the mileage basis and greatly reducing freight. The commission's schedule on grain has been issued and another of the same plan on cotton is said to be in contemplation. The railroads claimed that the new rates would make railroading in Texas a losing business, besides disturbing their interstate arrangements. The sole purpose of the commission seemed to be to drive the whole volume of Texas business into Galveston and other Texas ports. On Aug. 10, General Manager Kruttschnitt and Traffic Manager Schriever of the Southern Pacific and Capt. General Manager of the Texas & Pacific; and the Beach Hotel, Galveston, in secret conference to decide on defensive and offensive measures against the aggressions of the commission.

The next day the order withdrawing the Southern Pacific steamers from Galveston was issued. This makes the commission's future action, especially as to cotton, interesting. Commissioner Reagan's recent letter clearly outlined that the commission will combine to make the rates to New Orleans and other points outside of Texas equally as low as to Galveston. Texas claims that the commerce law will prevent such a step, while the railroads will depend upon the same law to fight the commission's action through the courts.

A REDUCTION TO BE CONTACTED. AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 22.—The State Railroad Commission to-day promulgated common freight rates, which they claim will save growers and shippers a great deal of money. However, the reduction will go right into the pockets of the buyers and shippers. The railroads claim that the reduction will be a benefit to the growers and shippers, but they will not be able to get the rates down to the level of the common freight rates.

THE ALTON BOYCOTT. WESTERN LINES ANXIOUS TO RESTORE PEACE. CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 22.—Western lines are a unit in winning over the demoralization wrought by the Alton boycott. They have a low basis of rates through which they are daily losing large sums. The boycott is a serious menace to the Western passenger rate situation.

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## BOLD LIUT. EVANS.

He Defends His Militia Scheme from Gen. Miles' Attack.

THE KANSAS AND MISSOURI GUARD COMMITTED TO IT.

Its Originators Think the Movement Well Launched—They Explain It Fully—Severe Criticism of the Project in Washington, at Army Headquarters and by Gen. Miles.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Aug. 22.—Lieut. K. Evans, Twelfth Infantry United States of America, who with Lieut. J. B. Batcher, Twenty-fourth Infantry United States of America, addressed the Missouri Militia at Camp Wickham last week voicing a plan to improve what is called the National Guard, has prepared an article on the subject for the *Western Magazine* and it is soon to be published.

Lieut. Batcher, who is as much interested in the improvement of militiamen as Lieut. Evans, was absent from the post to-day as captain of the Missouri militia. Lieut. Evans says, "and if the Government is ever forced to appeal to arms it must have well disciplined men."

"No word of loose, enthusiastic and patriotic citizens will fill the bill, for even should they have the nerve to present the militia within range of first-class modern troops they would be only second rate cannon fodder. It would simply be a waste of money to put them in line of battle with months of drill and instruction. If the Government needs troops at all it will need the best the country can produce. It will need men who are not only brave but who are also intelligent and who are also patriotic."

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# BASEBALL WAR

A New Brotherhood Will Fight the National League.

The Association Said to Be in the Combination.

Men and Money Ready to Back the New Enterprise.

A Bombshell Exploded Among the Managers—Causes That Led to the Threatened Revolt—Columbus Takes a Game From the Browns—Harmony Again Prevails in the Home Club—Pitcher Released—Scores in Detail—Diamond Notes.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 22.—That there is going to be another big break among the players of the National League similar to that made by the Brotherhood last year is now an assured fact, as has been proven by the developments in this city during the week just ended. It is the well-known fact that the leaders in the Players' League who returned to the National League fold are by no means being treated after the fashion of the prodigal son, and no fatted calf has been killed for them. The men who for years past have been the stars of the National League and who last season held a similar position in the Players' League, are now being handled in anything but a gentlemanly manner by the former body, and unless they give full value for the salary paid them they are either placed on the bench without pay or else released outright in a very summary style. This change has been brought about through the fact that last year the managers found that there were enough young, ambitious players in the country to supply all demands, and that they would not only play equally as good ball, but also do it for considerably less money than the old timers, who had held sway so long. For some time past there have been rumors of discontent among the men of Pittsburgh club returned from the Eastern trip on Sunday last. One of the best known men on the team, who played with the local Players' League Club last year, finally consented to talk on the subject providing his name should be used in no way. After a promise of silence was made by the writer, the player went on to say:

"It is now the second season which has found nearly all the faces missing that have been so familiar to National League crowds for many years past. Another organization on a similar style to the Brotherhood has been perfected with all the well-known features of the old body entirely eliminated. Everything is done in a different manner and when the new idea is sprung it will sweep everything before it. The old time remains to be seen if it is whether a new League will be started or if a consolidation shall be made with the old body. The new League is determined on clubs will be placed in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Cincinnati and Columbus.

"Already over \$600,000 has been pledged to start such a league, and the movement has not been settled on, as I said before, that there is a prospect of a combination being made with the American Association. The new League is composed of Von der Ahe and two others, in charge of the matter. They have already held several meetings with the representatives, among whom are Ward, Keefe and Hanlon. Terms have been offered by the Association which include financial support, etc. In case it is decided to join hands with the Association, the circuit will be treated the same as the old time. The chances now are largely in favor of this combination being made, but no difference which course may be taken, the commission will be only 25 cents to the game, and the organization will make no effort to secure the friendship of the National League managers, who there will be no effort to bring on a fight, such as there has been last year. This is merely an independent organization of players who do not think they are being fairly treated by the managers and now are going to strike out for themselves. The new League will be only two years old, and will interfere with no one else.

"The players' determination to make a change has been brought about by reason of the way some of the best known and most popular men have been treated by the managers to revenge for their (the players') desertion of the National League last year. This is shown by the fact that New York released Keefe without giving him any chance this season. Charlie Byrne, who was released last year, has been released this season. John M. Ward and does all he can to interfere and place Ward in a false position before the public. Pfeffer and Ryan do not have any too pleasant a time with Anson. The treatment accorded Ned Hanlon by President O'Donoghue of the Pittsburgh club this season has been notoriously unfair to him and there are many other instances of the same kind. It is tending to show the League leaders want revenge on their old men. Buck Ewing is the only one of last year's Players' League who has been released to another position, and that was because he acted in the interest of the National League during the whole of last season and was instrumental in the bringing about of the downfall of the Players' League. For that reason he will not be allowed to take any part in the new movement, but will remain where he is. Ward, Keefe, Brothers, Beckley, Kelly and all the old favorites will be found in our ranks, and we will also have some of the best among the new men who have come into favor during the last two years including Rusie, Nichols, Long and others. While the clubs were all held, at which the two schemes I have spoken of were fully discussed and pledged to stand by whatever was decided on. The last meeting was held in New York on Aug. 9, at which American Association representatives were present and a final answer was given to the new scheme. The answer was promised to be given within thirty days."

DOCUMENTARY PROOF.  
The speaker then read the writer copies of letters from several of the best known players in both the National League and American Association, promising to join the new body upon the expiration of their present contract. A copy of the agreement, which every man has to sign, pledging himself to stand by the new movement, was also shown. The new League will be managed by the officials and Board of Directors, made up of representatives of the new players, and as good as settled that Beckley, Blumberg, Kelly, Hanlon, Carroll, Miller, Baldwin, Galt, King and Kelly will be in it next year. The new League will be based in St. Louis, and the ranks of the present Pittsburgh club, Shugart, Berger and Mack will stand by the National League. In this city the American Association now holds the lease from Jan. 1,

1932, on Recreation Park, the old League grounds, which will be entirely refitted. John Ward has been offered the presidency of the new body, but he will only accept it if he can arrange to be well paid to play with any club. If the combination with the American Association is effected this will prove to be the best of all worlds. The National League has ever been an ideal, and it will not be likely to escape as easily as it did last year. The new League will be a real one, and will be a lesson last year that they will prove by their action to avoid making any similar mistakes again.

IS IT A COMBINE?  
ASSOCIATION AND PLAYERS MEETING COMMENCED.—THE COMING MEETING.  
That there is a movement among many of the players of the National League to break away from the old body and to form a new one, is a fact which has been known for some time. They are dissatisfied with their treatment at the hands of the League managers and have made arrangements to meet in the American Association managers to join them in their fight with the old organization. The meeting referred to in the above paragraph was held at the home of the American Association in New York City, and was attended by a number of the players and representatives of the American Association. It was a very important meeting, and it is in a position to know that Mr. Von der Ahe of the Browns was present. It is not likely that although when seen in reference to the matter last night the St. Louis President made light of the matter, it is the players' belief that the matter is that the players held a consultation with the St. Louis manager and promised that the association would sign with it and desert the League. Their proposition has not been rejected, either by the Association, the manager or the players.

SINCE OF WAR.  
The players have a backing of \$600,000 for a new league, which is a very large sum. Their backers in the last enterprise, which started out so favorably, sank thousands of dollars into the venture, and finally disappeared from the field. It is not likely that other capitalists will be found for some time. The new League is a very serious matter, and its money is no hazardous scheme. With the rate of the late Players' League starting out so favorably, the new League players, however, are much more cautious. They are not likely to be so easily deceived as the first time. The new League is a very serious matter, and its money is no hazardous scheme. With the rate of the late Players' League starting out so favorably, the new League players, however, are much more cautious. They are not likely to be so easily deceived as the first time.

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side holding his position well, bats free and hard. The home team went out in one, two, three order in the first inning. The St. Louis pitcher, Columbus, opened up well. O'Rourke got his base on balls and Duffee then drove the sphere to the dressing-room in right field for a home run.

The Browns secured their first tallies in the third inning, when Hoy was given his base on balls, second and scored on McCarthy's double to left, the St. Louis right fielder coming home on O'Neill's double to left.

Columbus again got in its work in the seventh inning. Donohue was given his base on balls, and scored on a passed ball to third. The ball was thrown home by Whitney, but his Donohue and enabled him to tally.

In the eighth inning Hoy went to base on balls, stole second, and was thrown out at the plate attempting to score on McCarthy's hit to Lehane. McCarthy stole second and scored on Speed's miff of O'Neill's fly.

This run of St. Louis again tied the score, but Columbus in his half of the eighth inning assumed the lead once more, scoring on a home run. The Browns' pitcher, O'Rourke, was hit by a line drive, reached second on Duffee's sacrifice bunt, went to third on a wild pitch and scored on a sacrifice bunt by Twichell. A life at first and advanced Speed to second. Each base runner was advanced by a sacrifice bunt, and the Browns' pitcher, O'Rourke, was hit by a line drive, reached second on Duffee's sacrifice bunt, went to third on a wild pitch and scored on a sacrifice bunt by Twichell.

St. Louis failed to do anything in the ninth inning, and the victory belonged to Columbus.

THE SCORE.  
COLUMBUS, Mo., Aug. 22.—The Chicago Colts concluded their three-day picnic with a victory over the St. Louis Browns. The Browns were defeated 10-3. The Chicago Colts scored 10 runs, 3 hits, and 3 errors. The St. Louis Browns scored 3 runs, 1 hit, and 2 errors.

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# THE ARENA OF SPORT

Arrangements Complete for the State Wheel Meet at Louisiana.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AMATEURS AND PROFESSIONALS.

The Pike County People Will Royally Entertain the Wheelmen—Cycling Chatterboxes From the Washington Regatta—A Row in Prospect—New Emblem Adopted by the Pastimes.

Arrangements have been completed for the State meeting of the Missouri Division, I. A. W., at Louisiana, Aug. 29 and 30. The general party will leave St. Louis on Friday, Aug. 27, and arrive at Louisiana shortly before midnight. On the return the party leaves Louisiana at 8:30 p. m., Sunday afternoon, and will arrive at St. Louis at 11:30 p. m. A special coach and a baggage car for the carriage of wheels will accompany the cyclists, and disposal will be made of the wheels at the time of the party's return to the city. Entertainments will be given at the hotel in St. Louis, and the party will be kept busy recording time. At a conference held at Louisiana last Sunday afternoon, the committee on the part of the Missouri division, and the change has been announced in the official programme. Both local clubs are straining every nerve to have the largest and best of the party.

THE NEW YORK CYCLING CLUB EIGHTIGHT.  
The New York Cycling Club eightight, which was never known as a rowing club, has been reorganized and is now known as the New York Cycling Club. The club has been reorganized and is now known as the New York Cycling Club. The club has been reorganized and is now known as the New York Cycling Club.

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# Washington Regatta

Full Cushion Tires. Highest Grades. D. SNITZER, 1118 OLIVE ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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# KINGSTON BEAT

The Great King of the Turf Dethroned by Marion C.

RECORD OF YESTERDAY'S EVENTS.

An Immense Throng Gathers at the Track—Close of the North Western Breeders' Association Meeting—Records Broken—Ray Del Roy Dethroned—A Good Field at Morris Park.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 22.—Between 12,000 and 15,000 people gathered at the North Western Breeders' Association meeting at the track today, the event being the 100 special race at nine furlongs, which was a match race between the King of the Turf, Ray Del Roy, and a challenger, Marion C. The King of the Turf was dethroned, and Marion C. was crowned the new King of the Turf.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 22.—The King of the Turf, Ray Del Roy, was dethroned today at the North Western Breeders' Association meeting at the track. Marion C. was crowned the new King of the Turf.

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## IN THE GAY WORLD.

How the Devotees of Fashion Are Spending Their Time.

## ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF MISS RACHEL SHERMAN.

Other Matrimonial Announcements—Some of the notable betrothals given last week—quadruple parties where St. Louisans figured—Departures, Returns and Visits—Gossip.

An engagement which will create decided interest and emotion in St. Louis, where the bride lived for so many years and which has a large circle of friends, is that of Miss Rachel Sherman, daughter of the late Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, to Dr. Paul Thos. Sherman, of St. Louis. The coming marriage has just been formally announced among the friends of the young people and whilst Miss Sherman was the guest of Vice-President Sherman at the White House, she was also a frequent visitor to the Sherman family at their charming and secluded Eastern summer home. The bride-elect, who spent a great portion of her time in St. Vincent's Seminary on Grand and Lucas avenues in this city, and after several seasons in society here, has countless friends in St. Louis, with whom her unusually bright and amiable disposition made her a great favorite.

Her education was of the highest and her height and figure are of a rounded, graceful form. Her eyes are a decided blue, her features regular, but her two great attractions are her exquisite hair and complexion. The former is of the most perfect shade of auburn or red gold, and the latter is a delicate, almost transparent white, softly pink tinted at the interior of a sea-shell. She is noted for her skill as a horsewoman. Besides she has great literary skill and talent, having contributed to several of the best of the first class literary journals, the New York Herald among the number. Her various times have been reported, but all different being without foundation. One of these false announcements has been her engagement to one of her friends, a very friendly terms with the Elaine family, having visited them often at their home for several years. A great favorite in the social life of Washington and a great favorite of her father's, she was always called her "Rachel," and to whom she was a close companion. Dr. Sherman is a prominent figure in the social and literary circles in St. Louis, where the news of the engagement has created a great deal of interest.

The engagement of Miss Sherman, formerly of Kansas City but now of St. Louis, to Dr. Paul Thos. Sherman is formally announced among her friends. Dr. Sherman is a native of St. Louis, and his residence in St. Louis, was of Oxford, England, and not only a college graduate of distinction but also a man of letters. He originated the Harvard Cadets of this city. The marriage will take place at the home of the bride's parents in the early autumn.

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. Mayo of Springfield, Mo., who are at Magnolia, gave a dinner at Chebecco Lake last week. It is a charming drive through the woods to Chebecco Lake, and the party was very enjoyable. Mr. Mayo of Boston, and Mr. Charles Ayer of Lowell came to Magnolia on the yacht Atlanta for a day's fishing. Among the prominent guests were Miss Fisher and the Misses Ware of St. Louis, who were exceedingly enjoyed for the occasion. Miss Ella McKenna of St. Xavier Church gave a pleasant party for the occasion. A number of friends on Monday evening at her pretty residence on Olive street, were entertained by her. Among the guests present, who contributed musically, under the direction of Mr. Mayo, were Miss Ella McKenna, Miss McKenna, Mrs. M. A. Glavin, Messrs. Alex. Joel, Wm. A. Kinkner and Eugene C. Stevin, the latter contributing to the evening's entertainment.

One of the charming social events of the week was the evening driving party given by Mrs. Lorenzo E. Anderson of Indian place, in honor of her guests, the Misses McKenna and the Misses Ware. The invited guests in a number of elegant carriages, accompanied by Mr. Anderson, returned home later to a limited reception. Among the guests were Mrs. McKenna, Mrs. M. A. Glavin, Messrs. Alex. Joel, Wm. A. Kinkner and Eugene C. Stevin, the latter contributing to the evening's entertainment.

Miss Clara Beatty has returned from a visit to her sister, Mrs. Wm. C. Carter, who is at Kirkwood.

Miss Daisy Atkins of Decatur, Ill., is visiting friends at Benton Heights.

Mr. Charles Hays is visiting Mrs. Bryan at her home at Kirkwood.

Mrs. C. A. Cayton is entertaining at her country home, her daughter, Mrs. Smith of California. Mrs. Cayton is making a visit to her sister-in-law, Mrs. W. V. Byers, at Kirkwood.

Mrs. C. A. Cayton has gone to Moline, Ill., after a visit of several days to St. Louis friends.

Mrs. C. A. Cayton is visiting her mother on the South Side.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Jones are home from Mrs. Taylor's and are for the present domiciled at the home of Mrs. Jones.

Miss Pauline Newman of Georgia arrived last week to spend a few weeks with her relatives here to complete her musical education.

Miss Oley is entertaining at her home at Webster Groves, her sister, Mrs. Fortis.

Mrs. Horace Jones has returned from visiting Miss Kate Tracy, who is at her home at Kirkwood.

Mrs. C. A. Cayton has returned from a visit to her sister, Mrs. Wm. C. Carter, who is at Kirkwood.

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## LATEST MAIDEN FAD.

IT IS MAKING FOLLOWS OF NATIVE FLOWERS AND FRUITS.

How to Prepare Them for Preservation—Full Directions for the Manufacture of Dainty Flowers to Receive Them—The Spotted Flower Case.

Written for SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. Copyright.

I wonder how many of the young people who are busy enjoying these long summer days know how to prepare and make a dainty follow of native flowers. Not many fancy to start upon your ramble, to put into the native blossoms are and how full of beauty is the smallest fan.

It is, first of all, necessary to provide a light basket or a box, and when you are ready to start upon your ramble, to put into the native blossoms are and how full of beauty is the smallest fan.

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FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Increased Activity and Higher Prices Rule in the Stock Market.

APPREHENSION ALLAYED WITH REGARD TO THE SILVER QUESTION.

The General Public Expresses the Bull Side—The Anticipated Stringency in the Money Market Fails to Materialize—Transactions To-Day—The Cotton Circular—The "Post's" Review.

NEW YORK, AUG. 22.—The "Bull" movement made rapid progress during the first half of the week. The increased activity to the line, made Wall Street feel as though the long-hoped-for good times had come at last. New York was not called upon to do all the work, either Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and other cities contributing liberally to the transactions, and Chicago really taking a day did show a lot of activity in the market. The bears, however, were not yet ready to give up. The first sign of a heavy realization were effected, and some operators who up to that time had been turned reactionists were now anxious to turn prices down for the double purpose of making a profit on the short side and getting their stocks back on a lower basis. It was a reasonable view for them to take, inasmuch as the market had advanced 5 to 10 points in a comparatively brief period and the short interest was heavy. The bears, however, failed to justify their expectations.

The bears pounded away for all they were worth, but to make matters worse the market was in readiness. The retaining walls are finished and the filling laid in. Only a few buildings are yet to be raised and elevated sides are in position on both sides of the street. On Main street the improvements are nearly completed. The retaining walls are nearly finished and much of the filling is already in.

EAST ST. LOUIS AND BELLEVILLE.

Street Improvements Nearing Completion—East Side News.

The Third Street improvements are all but completed. Nothing now remains to be done but to lay the paving, and the street is now in readiness. The retaining walls are finished and the filling laid in. Only a few buildings are yet to be raised and elevated sides are in position on both sides of the street. On Main street the improvements are nearly completed. The retaining walls are nearly finished and much of the filling is already in.

Chicago Market Letter.

CHICAGO, AUG. 22.—The Vienna congress will be held after the excitement consequent upon the late party will be in a frame of mind to look upon the Vienna congress with a little less enthusiasm. The Vienna congress will be held after the excitement consequent upon the late party will be in a frame of mind to look upon the Vienna congress with a little less enthusiasm.

St. Louis Market Letter.

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NEWS FROM THE MINES.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM THE GREAT CARBONATE CAMP.

The Biggest Placer Vein of the Leadville District—Improvements in the Need-National Mine—The Helena Showing Up Well—Local Mining Gossip.

LEADVILLE, COLO., AUG. 22.—What is probably the biggest placer vein in this district, if not in Colorado, is that in the Need-National. This has not been worked for some months to any extent, as the management have been making some changes and important improvements in the concentrating mill. The principal improvement consists in the substitution of a big Davis pulverizer for the Huntington mill formerly in use. This new pulverizer is working like a charm and will eventually work up to a capacity of about fifty tons a day of mill dirt, from which the seven and eight inch lumps of ore are separated and produce about twenty-five tons of concentrate. The mill is now working at a high rate of speed and is expected to produce about twenty-five tons of concentrate. The mill is now working at a high rate of speed and is expected to produce about twenty-five tons of concentrate.

The Helena mine, owned principally in St. Louis, is now working under a lease, though only the upper levels are being stripped. The lessees are doing exceedingly well, and are turning up good ore. The Helena mine is now working under a lease, though only the upper levels are being stripped. The lessees are doing exceedingly well, and are turning up good ore.

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THE YEAR SUCCESSFUL.

The Merchants' Terminal Directors Receive Encouraging Reports.

The Merchants' Terminal held their annual election yesterday and elected as directors C. C. Rainwater, Chas. M. McNamee, John Whitaker, John H. Overall, L. M. Manser, John D. Perry, C. C. Matt, Paul A. D. Franks, Adolphus Busch, S. W. Cobb and D. S. Franks.

The report of C. C. Rainwater, President, covering the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, was presented to the stockholders and the directors. The report was a very encouraging one, showing a large increase in the business of the terminal.

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RHEUMATISM.

neuralgia, and sciatica can always be successfully treated with

Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A cure is sure to follow the persistent use of this medicine. Has Cured Others will cure you.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Table with multiple columns: Route, Train, Time, and Station. Includes Burlington Route, Missouri Pacific, and others.



# FOR SUBSCRIBERS TO THE POST-DISPATCH.

## FOOD FOR A

America's Grain Fields Supply the World's Want

Europe Will Ask for 300,000,000 Bushels of Our Wheat.

AN AREA OF PROSPERITY OPENED BY THE UNITED STATES.

Bountiful Crops and Good Prices—The Importance of the Production of Grain in the United States. The water in the grain is the life of the grain. The water in the grain is the life of the grain. The water in the grain is the life of the grain.

The SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH, after the importance of its readers to the change of sentiment growing out of the outlook of the agricultural presents to-day valuable opinion subject. The Americans whose given are eminent in financial circles and are closely identified with the general interests of the country are, therefore, entitled to great The interviews have been collected by experienced correspondents and the care exercised to set before the public sentiments just as expressed. It is seen that the additions to the wealth this year from the production will be increased hundreds of millions and a solid foundation laid for the future. The water in the grain is the life of the grain. The water in the grain is the life of the grain. The water in the grain is the life of the grain.

While the United States has been blessed Europe is suffering from shortages, and the urgency of the situation is clearly shown by the measures adopted in the matter of food products. It is now definite that this country will have an enormous surplus for export. The one thing to be feared at this time is that speculators will run up the price for cereals to abnormal figures, even Europe would not be able to pay the full price for the grain. Labor. Our crops, however, are that speculators may come to they attempt to carry things with hand. If purely legitimate influence away the farmer will receive a much amount of money than for years past, enabled to pay his debts and purchase freely of the necessities and improve his life. This will be felt all through the nations of trade, from the country of the trader to the farmer, and thence to the merchant and manufacturer. The railroads will be the increased volume of products transported, and the opinions of leading in foreign markets have been given and are presented below:

### EUROPE'S NEEDS.

HER MARKETS WILL REQUIRE OVER 300,000,000 bushels of wheat. LONDON, Aug. 22.—All eyes are turned to America to see what can be done to relieve England and Europe from the terrible results of the wheat famine. The wheat crop in America is a source of great anxiety to the people of Europe, and the fact that every wheat producing country, with the possible exception of Russia, is largely dependent on the United States for wheat, is a fact that is not to be overlooked. The total demand for wheat from America is likely to be greater than the phenomenal harvests of the past year. Roughly speaking, Europe will need 300,000,000 bushels of wheat, while according to the latest estimates here America will have 600,000,000 bushels for exportation. About 100,000,000 bushels of this will probably go to India.

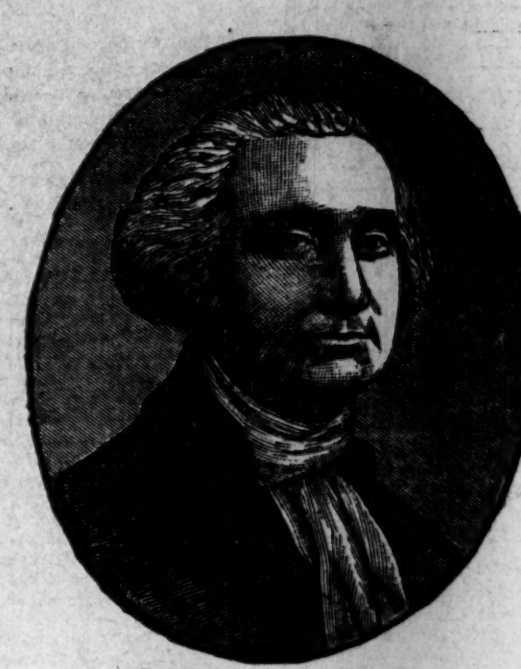
Representatives of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH visited all the prominent merchants of both Mark Lane and the City of London to get their estimates of the deficiency of the wheat harvest in the principal countries of Europe and the amount each country will likely require. Private reports received from reliable sources by the principal exporters of wheat are much more expeditious than official reports, though of course given now are liable to some alteration. The harvests are in. The official figures will be issued six weeks hence in the official report.

THE BEST REMEDY. Wheat operations in London are between two exchanges. Mark Lane, chiefly in samples, the bulk of it being confined to British harvests. The following figures are from both sources. They are based on the most favorable estimates possible, but are not yet gathered.

The great bulk of the wheat is yet to count on. Grain usually has August will not be touched this September. If the weather turns wheat crops in England and France somewhere near an average continuous wet and unsettled the price of wheat will be very much lower. The Atlantic will be very much lower. The figures given are based on the fact that the remaining three weeks of the harvest season will be fine. It is assuming too much. All this week and next week a succession of heavy rains and high winds have been doing injury to the crops.

Mrs. E. J. ROWELL, No. 11 Quincy St., Lowell, Mass., says that her mother has been cured of Scrofula, by the use of four bottles of S. S. S., after having had much other treatment, and being reduced to quite a low condition of health, as it was thought she could not live.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ALBANY, N. Y.



(Size of Pictures on the Map.)

Between the black lines embracing each administration, you find the names of the President and his Cabinet and the Chief Justice and Associate Justices, Vice President and Speaker of the House, with the term of office of each. Below these appear the Political Parties, the one in power being above the other. The issues of each party are recorded on the stream representing it with the date. Below the Parties you find the Popular and Electoral Vote of each candidate and the political complexion of each Congress.

Rand, McNally & Co.'s latest U. S. Map, corrected to date, which is the largest ever made, being 46 x 66 inches in size, is printed on the back of this Map for reference, and can be referred to without taking down the map.

This engraving gives but a faint idea of the information shown on the map. The map is printed in eleven colors. It clearly illustrates the history of our government by Administrations, Political Parties and Congresses. Pictures of all the Presidents and their autographs, together with maps and diagrams which have never before been published in a form to be displayed on the wall. Each map and diagram on this side is printed in a variety of colors, making it very beautiful and attractive. It is impossible to fully describe such a novel and wonderful work as this, so we can only do our best to impress upon you its great value and interest, and assure you that if for any reason whatever you are not satisfied with it when you have received it, the amount you have paid will be refunded.

NEELY'S HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL UNITED STATES MAP (NON-PARTISAN) PRICE, \$5.00 PUBLISHED BY F. T. NEELY, Chicago Rand, McNally & Co.'s U. S. Map on back.

## THE MAP IS 5 FEET 6 INCHES BY 3 FEET 10 INCHES (46x66) MOUNTED WITH ROLLER TOP AND BOTTOM. NEELY'S HISTORICAL CHART AND POLITICAL UNITED STATES MAP

A Panoramic Encyclopedia of American Political History. A Marvelously Interesting and Complete Work. Indorsed by Press and Public Everywhere.

It tells just what each political party has done and the different candidates each had and number of votes cast. The names of the Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Cabinet Officers, Chief Justices, Associates, Speakers of the House and length of time each served. The Popular and Electoral Vote for each candidate for all the political parties and the political majorities in each Congress. The issues of all parties and the power of each. This Double Map contains: A diagram showing all of the Political Parties, 11x66; a diagram showing all the Presidents and Cabinets, 6x66; a diagram showing the Political Complexions of Each Congress, 2x66; a diagram showing the Creeds of the World, 13x10; a diagram showing the Naval Tonnage of Each Nation, 13x10; a Complete Map of the World, 13x20; a Complete Map of South Africa, 10x13; a Map of Upper Nubia and Ethiopia or Abyssinia, 10x13; a Map of Persia, Afghanistan and Beluchistan, 10x13; a Complete Map of the Solar System—best ever made, 13x10; Pictures of All the Presidents from Washington to Harrison. It also gives in brief: The History of Colonial Politics, the History of Revolutionary Politics, the History of the Confederation, the History of the United States Government by Congresses, the History of the United States by Administrations, an Analysis of the Federal Government, Valuable Statistics on Debts, Valuable Statistics on Revenues, Valuable Statistics on Expenditures, Issues of all Political Parties, the History of all Political Parties which have existed in this country.

### RECOMMENDATIONS.

Prof. D. KIRKWOOD, Professor Emeritus, Ind. University: "The work is all that it claims to be."

Prof. J. T. CAMPBELL: "Gives at a glance valuable information, such as could only be obtained from reference books by long and careful study. The United States map on the back is alone worth the price of both."

Hon. P. J. LAYNE: "Highly pleased with it. It is a valuable work."

Hon. D. D. BANTA, Pres. Board of Trustees, Ind. University: "It is so comprehensive that anyone can understand it at a glance."

Prof. B. F. HICKMAN: "Learned more political history from it in an hour than I could by reading a month. It merits everything that has been said of it."

Judge W. E. STEWART, Lincoln, Neb.: "To say that I'm pleased with it would be too mild. It is invaluable."

Hon. HENRY DORN, Chief Inspector of Factories, Columbus, O.: "It is one of the most complete, convenient, comprehensive and exceedingly valuable compendiums of historical information."

From Hon. S. J. RANDALL, Ex-Speaker of the House: "The statistics, facts and diagrams are indispensable to a ready understanding of the history of the parties."

From Dr. L. I. HAYES, Historian: "Such a work has long been needed, and you have given the desired information in such form that he who runs may read, and read quickly."

Hon. J. C. BRANNER: "It cannot fail to be of great utility to the people, without regard to party or occupation."

P. D. SIMS, M. D., President Tennessee Medical Society, Chattanooga, Tenn.: "I could scarcely conceive it possible to put so much valuable information into so small a space, and in so intelligible and convenient form."

From A. R. SPOFFORD, Librarian of Congress: "The novelty of the plan exhibiting by graphic diagrams a complete synchronism of American political history is carried out with admirable ingenuity, and the work may fairly be termed a Breviary of American Politics." [This is the only recommendation of any work ever written by Mr. Spofford.]

From Hon. S. S. COX: "The labor of collating and illustrating such a vast range of topics must have been enormous, but it is done in such a perspicuous style, and with such aids to the eye in the diagrams, that it must be appreciated. Only one work is comparable with it—the 'Statistical Atlas' by the Government—and to say this is high eulogy."

From BENSON J. LOSSING, LL. D., Historian: "I cannot conceive a more ingenious contrivance for giving such a picture in clearest outline and admirable proportions, of our political, civil and financial history. Like a concave mirror, it reflects to a single focus an epitome of the essential elements of our national history, showing clearly at a glance the progress of the nation, from its infancy to its present period of maturity."

Rand, McNally & Co.'s latest U. S. Map, printed in colors, covers the entire back, and is universally conceded to be the best published. It alone sells for \$5.00. The complete Reversible Map (printed on both sides) is 3 ft. 10 in. by 5 ft. 6 in., mounted on rollers, top and bottom, with tape on sides. Price, \$5.00. Price by Express, prepaid to any address in the United States, \$5.75. This Map should be in every Library, Office and School.

## OUR OFFER. By special arrangement with the publishers the Post-Dispatch is enabled to sell this useful Map, to its subscribers ONLY, for the low price of ONE DOLLAR!

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### SARATOGA'S GLORY.

PRESIDENT HARRISON AS SEEN AT THE FAMOUS SPRINGS.

Should the Government Furnish a Summer White House?—Spring Owners Trying to Force Their Waters Down the President's Neck.

SARATOGA, Aug. 21.—President Harrison's visit to Saratoga is considered the crowning glory in the recent history of this famous spa. It is the first time that a real live President has visited the place since President Grant came here during his first term as President. In olden times Saratoga was the unquestioned summer capital of the country, and Presidents and other great statesmen were here almost every summer. The old Washington Hotel, at which they stopped, is still doing business, but it no longer ranks as a first-class establishment, and has dropped down to about the fourth grade. The old hotel is situated on North Broadway, and is a long frame building three stories in height with an old-fashioned piazza supported by immense pillars. President Van Buren was very fond of Saratoga, and Buchanan was here once or twice while he was President. During the war of course Presidents couldn't very well leave to take a vacation. Gen. Grant might have come to Saratoga more frequently only Mr. George W. Childs induced him to locate at Long Branch. President Garfield had intended to visit Saratoga before returning to Washington at the time he was shot down by Guitman at the depot as he was starting for his summer outing. In connection with the President's visit, there has been a good deal of talk among a

certain class of people about what a fine thing it would be for Saratoga if the Government would build a White House here. There was considerable talk of the matter in Washington last winter. Congressman John Quinn went so far as to introduce a bill calling for an appropriation for the purpose of building a summer home for Presidents, but nothing ever came of it; still, there are a great many Congressmen who believe that it is only a matter of time.



On the Balcony Enjoying the Music.

right that the President should have a summer White House as well as a place in Washington to which to live. No class of people are so elated over the visit of President Harrison as are the numerous owners of the different springs here. Each one of them has been laying plans ever since it became known that the President intended to visit Saratoga to have him sample their respective waters. There are upwards of thirty well established springs here, and the owner of each spring considers the water from his spring superior to that of any of the others. No two springs are exactly alike, and the water that might be good for one

person might be very bad for another. For weeks past the spring owners have been importing persons like W. J. Arkel, Senator Henderson of Nebraska, Vice-President Morton and others who have been here, and who are supposed to have some influence with the President, to get them to recommend to the Chief Magistrate the great and broad merits of the different waters. They are on the first floor of the hotel and overlooking the beautiful park. Immediately beneath the President's window the orchestra of the Boston Theater, which is here during the summer months, plays every morning and evening. During the music hours the President has been in the habit of sitting on the little balcony which is in front of his windows and listening to the music. There are usually a thousand or more seated on the piazza underneath, listening to the music, but since the President has been here, nearly all of them watch him instead of watching the musicians. The lawn has also been thronged with people on these occasions who are anxious to get a good look at the first citizen of America. The President is very fond of music, and he would sit listening to it for hours at a time, never seeming to get tired. Nearly all the music that has been played has been selections made by him.

President Harrison, except as he sits on the balcony, is never seen about the hotel except as he goes out to take a drive or visit some objects of interest. He has his meals served in his apartments, and a great many have been disappointed, thinking that he would have a table in the hotel dining-room, where they would have a good chance to study him and see if he was a good liver, which he has been here with the exception of the morning after his arrival, he was indisposed. The President made a visit to the scene of the battle of Saratoga, near Schuylerville, and manifested great interest in anything he learned that pertained to that great battle, which he considered was the "turning point" of the Revolution. He expressed astonishment when he learned that it was within a few

minutes' ride of Saratoga to find that so few people visited the monument which is supposed to be situated where the English made their surrender. He also visited the old homestead of Gen. Schuyler, and it seemed to be with great reluctance that he left the scene of the great battle. Gen. Harrison has also been the guest of W. J. Arkel at Mr. McGrover, and has pronounced the scene from the Mount one of the

most beautiful in the country. He has been very careful, and he stood looking at the bed upon which Gen. Grant breathed his last for several minutes. Vice-President Morton has been in Saratoga for some time, visiting his business partner, Mr. George Bliss. Mr. Morton is very quiet in his demeanor. He is gaining in flesh considerably, and for this reason he is becoming a great pedestrian. He is very seldom seen driving, but may be seen in the cool of the morning and evening walking around the principal thoroughfares of the village. He seems to avoid the society of politicians, and although there have been several of his associates in the Senate here, he has not been seen much in their company. Mr. Morton spends nearly all his afternoons in the apartments of Mr. Justice Blatchford of the United States Supreme Court, where he indulges in a game of whist that is carried on there. He and the Supreme Court justice always play partners and invariably come out victorious. It is very evident from Mr. Morton's manner that he feels very lonely without his family. Mrs. Morton and her daughters went to Europe early in the season, and he would have liked to go with them, but he felt on account of his office that it would not be advisable to go. It was stated some time ago in the European papers that the reason he did not was that there was a statute which stated that he could not leave the country. He tells me that this is not true, but that he thinks the Vice-President didn't go so far away, for if anything happened to the President the country might be in a lurch. Mr. Morton seems to have washed his hands for the time of politics, and is taking no interest at all in the coming fight in this State. Before his election he was identified very thoroughly with the Grant faction.

THE PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL AT SARATOGA. The greatest that he ever beheld. Almost immediately upon his arrival at Mr. McGrover he visited the little cottage in which Gen. Grant died. He found it a very quiet place, and when the great General inhabited it. The furniture is of the plainest and simplest character, but still there is a quiet eloquence about it all. It is about such a place as the ordinary bread winner could afford. The President remarked after he had been there but a few minutes that it certainly was a very appropriate place for a man like Grant to have selected for the scene of his death. The surroundings were plain, he said, and in keeping with the simple character of his "old commander." President Harrison ex-

amined everything about the cottage very carefully, and he stood looking at the bed upon which Gen. Grant breathed his last for several minutes. Vice-President Morton has been in Saratoga for some time, visiting his business partner, Mr. George Bliss. Mr. Morton is very quiet in his demeanor. He is gaining in flesh considerably, and for this reason he is becoming a great pedestrian. He is very seldom seen driving, but may be seen in the cool of the morning and evening walking around the principal thoroughfares of the village. He seems to avoid the society of politicians, and although there have been several of his associates in the Senate here, he has not been seen much in their company. Mr. Morton spends nearly all his afternoons in the apartments of Mr. Justice Blatchford of the United States Supreme Court, where he indulges in a game of whist that is carried on there. He and the Supreme Court justice always play partners and invariably come out victorious. It is very evident from Mr. Morton's manner that he feels very lonely without his family. Mrs. Morton and her daughters went to Europe early in the season, and he would have liked to go with them, but he felt on account of his office that it would not be advisable to go. It was stated some time ago in the European papers that the reason he did not was that there was a statute which stated that he could not leave the country. He tells me that this is not true, but that he thinks the Vice-President didn't go so far away, for if anything happened to the President the country might be in a lurch. Mr. Morton seems to have washed his hands for the time of politics, and is taking no interest at all in the coming fight in this State. Before his election he was identified very thoroughly with the Grant faction.

SOME STATE-PRISON STATISTICS. Curious Facts About the Men Now Confin ed at Sing Sing. There are now confined in Sing Sing Prison over a thousand (1,860) prisoners, who represent nearly all the nationalities of earth, and whose crimes embrace nearly all named in the calendar of wickedness. Of the convicts 2 are suffering punishment for advertising counterfeit money, 11 for arson, 373 for burglary, 1 for horse stealing, and 31 for receiving stolen goods. One hundred and seventy-one crimes were committed against persons and property, and 272 against the person alone. Sixty are held for manslaughter, 32 for murder, 35 for rape, 101 for assault to harm, and 18 for assault to kill.

The average term of service is five years six months and twenty-five days, and there are sixty-five men serving life sentences. Over two hundred and fifty occupations are represented in the prison, as follows: Bakers, 23; bartenders, 23; blacksmiths, 14; bookkeepers, 24; bricklayers, 10; butchers, 20; carpenters, 24; clear-makers, 14; clerks, 42; cooks, 21; drivers, 118; farmers, 19; hostlers, 11; ironworkers, 22; janitors, 20; painters, 21; plumbers, 10; policemen, 20; printers, 21; saloons, 24; salesmen, 14; shoemakers, 19; stonecutters, 2; tailors, 27; tin-smiths, 15; waiters, 14; clerks, 21; Sunday-school superintendents, 2; and there are 3 law professors, 10 lawyers, 10 judges, 10 reporters, 10 editors, 10 hotel-keepers, 10 sextons and 10 Aldermen.

Of nationalities, Austria sends 1; Bermuda, 1; Bolivia, 1; Canada, 9; Cuba, 1; Denmark, 1; East India, 1; England, 7; Finland, 1; France, 6; Germany, 97; Holland, 21; Hungary, 1; Ireland, 1; Italy, 1; Japan, 1; Korea, 1; Nova Scotia, 1; Poland, 15; Portugal, 1; Greece, 2; Russia, 10; Scotland, 15; Sweden, 1; Switzerland, 2; Wales, 1; West India, 1, and Spain, 1. Out of the 1,860 convicts only 978 are foreigners. Their ages vary from 15 to 70, and the average age is 25. Only 98 of the convicts are over 30 years of age. One thousand two hundred and eighty-one are white, 28 are black, 2 are Indians and 3 are Chinese.







**EUCLID** Has Telford  
sidewalks.

**BANGO** thoroughly  
Clarke av. or 7138  
**CLOSING OUT** our  
E. L. late than at  
house, 2416 N. Broadway  
**FOR SALE—Cheap—**  
Surrey.  
**FOR SALE—Cheap—**  
Tune guitar to exchange  
or good books. Ad-  
vise.  
**FOR SALE—7** octave  
piano. These are  
Must sell great bargain  
Price etc.  
**HAVE you seen the**  
Don't fall to it if you  
around bargain in a place  
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**MUSICAL Instruments**  
music boxes at J. A. Kieselbach, 16  
N. E. 1st St.  
**I HAVE a variety of**  
I cheapest good goods  
America! will satisfy all  
terms. J. A. Kieselbach,  
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**TRIFLE artistic, recent**  
J. A. Kieselbach, 16  
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**THIS World renowned**  
stock of these new  
cor. 10th and Oliver's.  
**\$165** will buy a new  
J. A. Kieselbach, 16  
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**VOCAL ARTS**  
**SINGING:** The art of  
Prof. Herbert Nelson,  
master. "Vocal Art Studio"  
109 N. 1st St.

**LAST AD-**

**MOUNT AUBURN**  
**L**OST—Aug. 21, in Fore-  
glasses. Returner re-  
warded \$100.  
**L**OST—Aug. 21, Union Ladies'  
ladies' pocketbook. Re-  
please return to 2236 N. 1st  
St., New York, N.Y.  
**L**OST—A lady's gold watch  
of a magnificent firm.  
Returner rewarded \$100.  
**L**OST—At Master Plumbers'  
meeting last night, a small  
case. Please return to No.  
2236 N. 1st St., New York,  
N.Y.

**L**OST—A lady's small Wal-  
trem "H. C. W." on a  
silver link fob; returner re-  
warded \$100.  
to 1721 Washington av.

**L**OST—\$10 reward for re-  
turner supposed to have  
about Aug. 1; rewarder to  
be paid on receipt of same.  
4326 Wright st., New York,  
N.Y.

**L**OST—Between Oliver's and  
between Main and 6th, on  
with underground's car  
rewarded by returning so  
Main st.

**BUSINESS**

**ENGEL PARK**

**FOR SALE**—A grocery store, 224 street.

**FOR SALE**—First class machine. Address 5 51.

**FOR SALE**—A lunch room, call 1525 Frank av.

**FOR SALE**—40-callon milk wagon. Apply 1226 Co.

**FOR SALE**—1304-01e oil machine, reason for sale, sold at once. Apply at V Co.

**FOR SALE**—Store, Clean, tinory, living rooms, Clanton av.

**FOR SALE**—Furniture of good transient business, office.

**FOR SALE**—Fading drug physician, cheap, 1411 N. Ave. 36, this office.

**FOR SALE**—Well liked 12 everything first-class, office 146, this office.

**FOR SALE**—6-room furnished Depot, including store, week for cash. Address 146, this office.

**FOR SALE**—Bakery and confectionery of this city and surrounding place for cream liner, Ltr. 8th st.

**FOR SALE**—Good manufacturing business worth \$1,000; must sell at once. Address A 47, this office.

**FOR SALE**—A large board and

**Union Depot** for sale at

**Exposition** building and

horses. Add \$65, this  
 week at least.  
 FOR SALE—Salerno and his  
 western part of the city  
 of New York per day and  
 splendid place for a German.  
 N. 803 A.  
 FOR SALE—A furnished 12  
 dining, good range and 14  
 with prompt paying hotel  
 years' experience; location good  
 selling power health; terms easy.  
 \$250  
 BUY'S a nice comfort  
 parlor on Clinton street,  
 sold this week. Call at 412 Mo-  
 nroe street.  
**LIVERY STABLE**  
 A good paying stable on Easton  
 to selling horse.  
 P. T. MADDEN & Co.  
**HORSES AND VEHICLES**  
 For Sale  
 The Telford  
 side-walk  
 sawhorse  
 harness set  
 FOR SALE—Good horse, 9000  
 Clary st.  
 FOR SALE—Horse, harness  
 and carriage.  
 FOR SALE—Horse, buggy and  
 harness. 1003 Nevada st.  
 FOR SALE—Here is a bargain,  
 call early.  
 FOR SALE—A big box horse, 5  
 2284 Missouri av.  
 FOR SALE—2 good horses; chi-  
 cago 1228 1/2 th rd.  
 FOR SALE—A spring wagon  
 call at 1228 1/2 th rd.

**FOR SALE**—Three horses; you  
1739 Wadh st., near  
Salem, Mass., near  
barns. 1905 Grey  
**FOR SALE**—Five open buggy at  
1910 Chestnut st., near  
**FOR SALE**—Gentle barouches  
buggy horse. Can be seen at  
**FOR SALE**—Chestnut colored  
old; 10 hands high; 1  
and cancer, a good bargain.  
**FOR SALE**—Brewster spring  
son ar.  
**FOR SALE**—One fine English-  
will also drive a good stage.  
New Era Buggy, 111 call set  
Franklin st.  
**FOR SALE** or trade a good 4-  
good traveler for a good 4-  
1737 Franklin st.  
**FOR SALE**—A covered 2-seater,  
1905, in good condition.  
Call at 7728 Wadsworth st.  
**FOR SALE**—Fine combination, may  
be made very reasonable, may  
be 7 stable, 611 N.  
**FOR SALE**—A riding and driving  
saddle, pleasure saddle, car  
car, sulking, road cart. Riding A  
1905.  
**FOR SALE** or exchange for vehi-  
cles—Hand white and bar  
and wares and them  
may be in the price, 1910  
1905. 1130 S.

**WE have the latest and finest**  
and jump-suit entries. Kang  
natural wood and painted  
parks and painted  
parks and painted

32

McGARE, V.  
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**BUSINESS CHANCES**

**FUSLIP** THE prettiest  
**PARK** anywhere; co  
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**WANTED**—Business man to back  
hundred in establishing a man  
one in St. Louis. Offer thoroughly ex  
franchises. Address























## TURNED OUT TO GRASS.

THE STORY OF A MAN WHO WAS SLOW TO REPLY.

How Hiram Gates of Grimesville, Being of a Stubborn Heart, Stirred Up an Extraordinary Amount of Strife.

Written for SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. Copyright. There are two churches in Grimesville. They stand facing each other by the cemetery, and are thus compelled to view each processions as pass along the inevitable way from opposite sides.

Whether their relative position results from accident or design it typifies exactly the theological attitude of their pastors. The doctrinal sermons of the Rev. John Page of the South Church burn holes in the paper on which he makes his notes and, Sam, which leads from the village to the cemetery, and are thus compelled to view each processions as pass along the inevitable way from opposite sides.

Grimesville is a church-going place, as almost everybody can be found on a Sunday forenoon in one or other of these houses of worship; but the two flocks are severely separate, in spite of their proximity. The service is all over at the same time and the returning worshippers of different creeds mingle on their way home, it is not considered good form to show much cordiality, but rather each treats the other as one who has been detected in a questionable proceeding.

There was, however, a man in Grimesville whose attitude towards the two churches was one of absolute impartiality. I do not mean to imply that he never went to church at all; on the contrary he rarely missed a Sunday. But he heard the Rev. Mr. Page as often in the course of a year as he heard the Rev. Mr. Locke. For this reason he was held to be little better than an infidel, by North and South church people alike. He was often blamed to his face and he always admitted that the censure was deserved. He always admitted everything. Hiram Gates—for that was his name—was by all accounts the meekest man since Moses. He was harmless as the flower of the field. In his humble way—which was much humbler than any other way I ever heard of—he exemplified nearly all the Christian virtues. He had never been known to engage even in an argument. His wife, who is said to have been a very good woman, sticks before her marriage, had early learned the futility of trying to quarrel with Hiram, and they passed their days in unvarying peace. The seven little boys and girls who played about Hiram's door were almost as gentle as their father, and even at school the Gates boys got along with one right a week while the allowance for the average Grimesville urchin was two days.

It chanced that in the early spring Hiram fell ill, and it was soon a matter of current report that he would not recover. I have observed that in the country no sick person

ever is expected to live. The other day, when I was confined to the house with a cold, the result of having stood for several minutes on the back of my chair, I was the guest of a trout stream which I had attempted to cross on a tree trunk, half a dozen old ladies took occasion to call upon Wade and tell stories of people who had died in unusually distressing fashion after similar experiences. They seemed maudlin so badly that the nearly brooding melancholy predictions to fulfillment by giving me what doctors call a "shot-gun dose," composed of all the medicine the old ladies had recommended.

Naturally, in the case of Hiram, who had never looked robust, the prospect seemed with confidence. They said that he was in quick consumption, and they were full of a cheerful hope that he would be better so soon as he could be taken to the doctor. He called upon her, I rather think that Hiram really was in a bad way, but I know that he accepted this as the best of all possible experience of his life with unquestioning resignation. He viewed approaching death with a calmness which not even the event itself could have deepened.

When the local physician became convinced that Hiram was beyond the reach of snapper tea, he mentioned the fact to the Rev. John Page, and he added that if Mr. Page intended to call he would better do so at once because the doctor's delay might make an eternal difference in the climate for Hiram. The Rev. Mr. Page called immediately and asked Hiram whether he proposed to die unrepentant. Hiram replied that he would be sorry to do such a thing if Mr. Page had any objection, but that he did not know what to expect of himself. Mr. Page was shocked. He was an earnest man full of fervid belief and nothing on earth could have prevented him from doing his full duty by Hiram. He presented the case to the sick man on strictly doctrinal lines; but Hiram out of the depths of his long humility confessed that he didn't know what his visitor was talking about. Would Mr. Page, if he had plenty of time, be so very kind as to say it all over again? Certainly. Mr. Page always had plenty of time to do his duty when heaven was pleased to reveal it. He would begin again and he hoped that Hiram would stop him with a question at the first dark point. When Mr. Page was all done Hiram had not asked a question; he had been wrapped in the best slumber he had enjoyed since sickness prostrated him. He had not meant to be discourteous, but there was something so soothing in the minister's rich voice and the comfortable certainty of his doctrine that Hiram in his weakness had been unable to resist sleep. He apologized humbly when he was awakened and promised not to do it any more.

Mr. Page was disappointed but not cast down. Calling to impart to Hiram the theoretical idea of repentance, he resolved to try specific examples. Could Hiram think of any act which he regretted? Yes, Hiram was sorry that he had traded horses with Jim Blakeman. Mr. Page brightened at the admission. He was afraid that dealings of the kind were often marked by reprehensible deception. And what particular part of the transaction did Hiram regret? Hiram deeply regretted that the horse which Blakeman had "traded off" had gone lame in three legs almost immediately after the swap, and had never been of any use since. His own animal had been a very good one, and he had missed it seriously.

Mr. Page could not see that this was exactly a matter for repentance on Hiram's part, unless he had cherished revengeful feelings against Blakeman. No, Hiram had only gained no such feelings. Blakeman's horse had been right before his (Hiram's) eyes, but he never could learn anything about a horse.

He couldn't, in common fairness, hold Jim Blakeman responsible for that. This is a fair sample of the grounds for repentance which Mr. Page discovered by carefully reviewing the path of Hiram's life. It is perhaps natural that in the course of so unsatisfactory a colloquy Mr. Page was led to take a sharply controversial tone, and to regard Hiram as more and more hopelessly in the wrong. That is the way with all arguments. It is hard for any of us to escape a feeling of resentment against those who are pig-headed enough to hold their mistaken and imbecile opinions against the plain and simple truth which we are trying to beat into them. The Rev. Mr. Page was only human, and he left that bedside with the sad conviction that Hiram Gates was a miserable sinner.

This visit occurred on Tuesday. On Friday Hiram was reported to be sinking fast, and on Saturday evening the Rev. Mr. Page was informed that the end had come. The case seemed to him to involve a sad but valuable lesson, and he longed to preach about it frankly. But, of course, that never would do in a place like Grimesville, where everybody was at least a cousin of everybody else, and the mention of names was always dangerous. The line of his duty, however, he felt obliged to make some guarded allusions in his sermon to the sultry discomforts awaiting unrepentant sinners. The controversial heat left over from the argument with Hiram may have moved him too strongly, perhaps, and he may have underestimated the penetration of a Grimesville congregation. At any rate, it was pretty well understood that Mr. Gates was the substantial text of the discourse.

The Rev. Mr. Page had to call on Hiram. There was ten times the usual comment on the church steps that noon, and by evening most of the North Church flock, too, had heard where Hiram Gates had been located. Party lines were instantly drawn sharply, and even those North Church people who had always been friendly to Hiram, and indeed, had shared some signs of rallying. He lived a little out of Grimesville's main circle of gossip, and the rumor of his death had gained general currency before the official contradiction arrived.

When the facts became known about twenty-five women of Grimesville determined to be the first to carry a report of the sermon to Mrs. Gates, and hear what Hiram had to say about it. The consequences were that there was something like a reception at the house of the sick man on Monday afternoon. Hiram was feeling so much better that he conversed with the visitors, and listened with gentle interest to a revised and enlarged version of the sermon. They drew it very strong indeed. By their account it appeared that Mr. Page had added new and ingenious tortments to a place which had often pictured in terms which left little to be desired, and that he had announced Hiram's arrival with the greatest confidence.

The gossip of the neighborhood had come to harrow up Hiram's feelings or those of his wife if he had been beyond the possibility of furnishing that kind of amusement, and when they found that he remained calm they enlarged upon the subject until one of the Gates children was crawling under the bed to listen undisturbed and scared into hysterics and had to be removed screaming.

Of course, by this time all connection with the actual words of the Rev. Mr. Page had been lost. Nobody could then have repeated them correctly with the most honest intentions. The reconstructed discourse bore about the same relation to the real one that the "inferno" does to the South Grimesville Herald's report of cattle-show day.

"I think I should like to see Mr. Page again," said Hiram when there was a lull in the tide of horror.

"It's glad he's showin' some signs of health," some speaker, whispered Mrs. Wiggins, who was a North Church member, and therefore enlisted with the party of salvation.

"It's well for him," replied Mrs. Perkins, who was of the South Church, or Perdition party. "Pastor Page will show him what's a-waitin' for him in no time."

Not less than a dozen of Hiram's visitors dropped in on the Rev. Mr. Page that afternoon to tell him that Hiram wanted to call on him to account for that sermon. Mr. Page was seriously disturbed. He had not looked

for so sudden and definite an application of his words. It must be confessed that he had some misgivings when he presented himself at the Gates house on Tuesday.

He was much improved in appearance and was able to talk freely. He fairly took the minister's breath away by thanking him cordially for the sermon.

"It's considerable morn'n I deserve," said he, "to have a minister of the gospel go out of his way to consider my case. I ain't never been of no account here, and I don't expect to amount to nothin' hereafter, an' if I all them preparations you spoke of in the sermon has really been made for me, they're a good deal morn' I'm entitled to."

Mr. Page endeavored to explain that the sermon was not personal as Hiram had supposed, but he noticed evidences of disappointment in the invalid's face, and desisted. He showed Hiram that he was a cousin, expressed the hope that he should be able to attend another service at the South Church before long, and so Mr. Page took his leave, resolved to say nothing more in public about Hiram's future.

But this was not to be. Before the week was over there was a genuine church war in Grimesville. The Rev. Mr. Locke had come out as the champion and he was ready to understand that he had prepared a sermon in answer to that of his brother across the way. He had, and it was a wonder. The joys of Paradise had never appeared so precious to his hearers before. He pictured a place where almost anybody could have a good time, and he showed Hiram Gates—not by name, of course, but by unmistakable implication—in a prominent position and surrounded by luxuries which members of the South Church—by implication again—might fail to gain.

His discourse was widely reported through the town and it stirred the soul of the Rev.

Mr. Page beyond endurance. On the following Sunday he showed conclusively that the abode of the unrepentant sinner (Hiram's) was over his head, and that the machinery of general discomfort than people commonly supposed.

Next Sunday Mr. Locke discovered new joys in the abode of the bliss and new qualifications for their attainment in the humble man of good works (Hiram's). Perdition was home and Paradise more desirable still on the following Sunday; and so it went on until the entire town quarreled on the question of Hiram's salvation, and he alone was calm.

In two weeks time, when it seemed that nothing could be added to either picture, Hiram was well enough to go to church. He went to hear the Rev. Mr. Page, and listened to a discourse which made everybody's hair curl but his. A week later he heard the Rev. Mr. Locke, and he confessed afterwards that while the sermon was good in its way, it lacked the convincing force he had noted in Mr. Page's effort.

"But don't suppose I mean to bear down on you," said Hiram to the Rev. Mr. Locke. "You think I'm goin' to be saved, but I won't let a little difference of opinion like that stand in the way of our bein' good friends."

And still he wouldn't repent. Mr. Page had strong hopes, but they were repeatedly dashed by sending Hiram to the place which the Bible says is forbidden to speak of. And Mr. Locke, though he couldn't help feel-

ing that Hiram had used him badly, was committed irrevocably to the theory of bliss unrepentant. Mr. Page kept on committing Hiram to devoting torment with the kindest feelings, while Mr. Locke pictured delights for a man whom he was learning to regard as a thorn in his flesh.

Meanwhile Hiram was the whole town by the ears. His friends loudly proclaimed that he was lost, and his enemies contended that he was saved, and there was coldness between old friends, and Mr. Page's boys fought with Mr. Locke's behind the school-house, surrounded by youthful partisans of the two theological opinions.

Hiram was deeply grieved to have been the cause of so much rancor. He did everything which his limited ingenuity could suggest to patch up the difficulty, but he failed lamentably, and was nearly mad again by the mental strain of the conflict that was waged about him. One Sunday in July he took his accustomed seat in Mr. Locke's church—for he still attended both with strict impartiality—and bowed his head humbly while his ear was attentive to the sermon.

"Life that is of a proud heart stretch up, Hiram," read Pastor Locke as his text. Hiram's head sunk lower, and he covered his eyes with his hand. When the service was over he lay in wait for the Rev. Mr. Locke.

"I've seen the need of repentance," said he. "I am a man with a proud heart. The Bible says so, and it must be true. It's my proud heart that has stirred up all the strife

## FUN AT A GLANCE.



THAT WOULD DO. SPORTSMAN—Any game about here? FACKIOUS NATIVE—There'll be a base-ball game this afternoon. SPORTSMAN—Very well. I'll shoot the umpire.

DISAGREEABLE ALL AROUND. Mr. SCARDALDE (who never whippers)—"Just come out here a minute. Celia. Here's the worst-lookin' spider you ever see. POINTBEARD"—"Shut up, you insulting hayseed!"



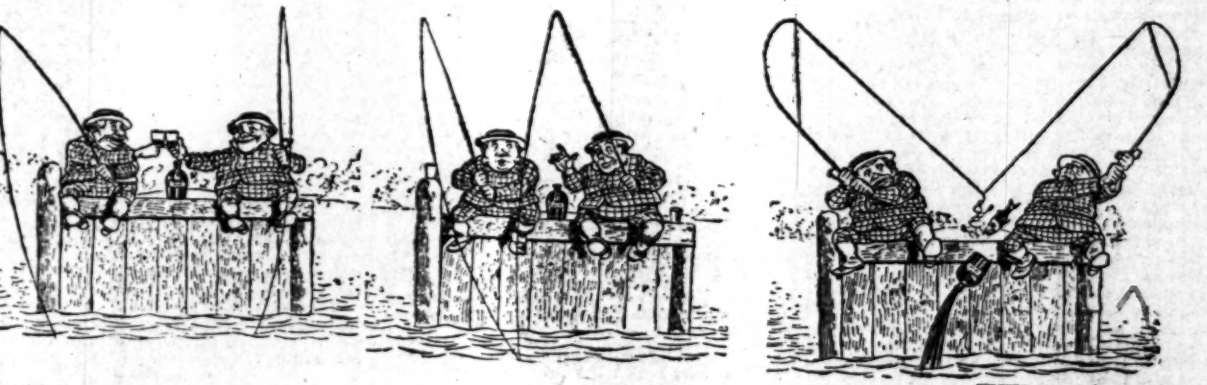
AN INSULT. HUTCHISON (the miner)—"Hullo, Billy!" DEWSON (the cooper)—"Hullo, Tom!" HUTCHISON—"My trouble was dynamite. What lifted you?" DEWSON (as he goes on upward leg)—"Broncho."

WAITER (differentially)—"Soup, sir?" Fuddled actor (fervently)—"No, sir; leading man!"

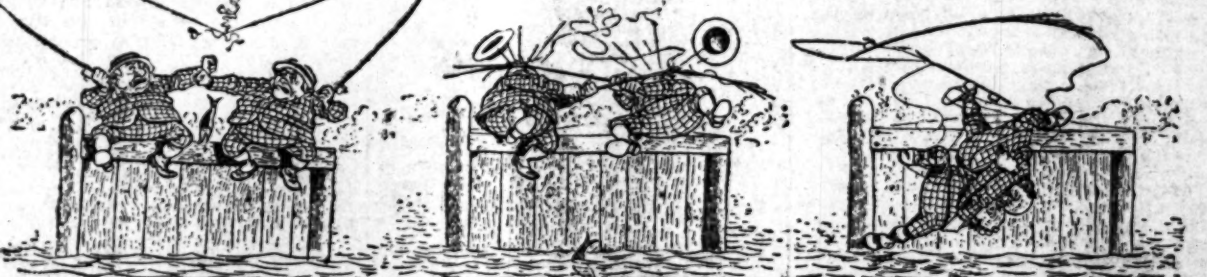


IN THE AIR. HUTCHISON (the miner)—"Hullo, Billy!" DEWSON (the cooper)—"Hullo, Tom!" HUTCHISON—"My trouble was dynamite. What lifted you?" DEWSON (as he goes on upward leg)—"Broncho."

WADE (differentially)—"Soup, sir?" Fuddled actor (fervently)—"No, sir; leading man!"



THE EVIL RESULTS OF FISHING ON THE SABBATH. Gerilla: SOY, DON'T YEE GROWL AT ME OR I'LL KNOCK DEER SPOTS OUT OF YEE, SEE!



AND FOUND WANTING.

## Some of the Good Things in "Life," "Puck" and "Judge" Reproduced for the "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Readers.

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## COTTON BLOSSOMS.

Summer Problems Wrestled With by the Colored Enthusiasts.

THE NOBLE PRESIDENT CARELESSLY HANDS OUT CHUNKS OF ADVICE.

Some High Doings by a Local Branch of the Cotton Blossoms—Candidates. Nothing Loath, Compelled to Steal Chickens and Watermelons—Shindig Watkins Is Sat on Once More.

"As I have a painful duty to perform," said Bro. Gardner as the meeting was declared duly opened. "Word has been received that of Hon. Lightfoot Spooner, an honorary member of this club (him) in Virginia, has gone hence, he was one of the best honorary members 'lected to this club, an 'only last' week I received a letter from him sayin' how glad he would be to be wid us. In his death we have lost a good man, but he was at the same time gained several valuable planters."

"Brodder Spooner believed in de motto dat honesty am de bes' policy, an' he died pore—so pore dat his assets didn't figger up but twenty-two clothes pins an' a straw bed."

"He loved his naryt as hisself, an' his naryt allus got 30 per cent de best of de bargain."

"He had charity for all, an' dat was de reason why his chill'en allus had to go barefoot an' his wife had to dig sasafraz root for coffee."

"His motto was 'Excelsior,' an' when he didn't hev a bite on his leg he had got 'em on his toes. Brodder Spooner was honest an' 'darto' pore; he was conscientious, an' 'darto' ragged; he was full of mercy an' sympathy, an' 'darto' made him weak in de story. I don't advise any man to be bad, but I wish to kindly advise de true world don't expect no man to reverse his paper collars. If he hasn't any money to pay fur washin' he's expected to steal some new ones an' say nuffin 'bout it. Let us now at tack de business which has assembled us togeth'."

"Two months since a charter was granted to the 'Sunflower Society' of Mobile, Ala., to organize itself into a branch club and work up to the seventh degree. For the last month complaints have come in thick and fast, and the Committee on Charters now reported that the following charges had been made, investigated and sustained."

"Charging candidates an admission fee of \$2.00, and telling each one that he was entitled to a pension of \$5.00 per year from de government."

"Compelling candidates to steal chickens and watermelons as part of de ceremony."

"Buying four quarts of kerosene at a time and using it in lighting in the hall."

"A putting on patronizing airs towards the police force and fire department at Mobile."

"The committee recommended that the charges be revoked, and the motion was carried unanimously."

"WILL CONTINUE TO REUSE. Shindig Watkins had insured for \$2,000. He was a member of the President. Bro. Watkins thought it was throwing money away, so he was in de stove except on Saturday nights. Before leaving the hall the janitor always emptied two pails of water over de head of de shindig. He was always plugged up and placed in de ice-box. He had no sense, and he was a bad and bad agreed that there was danger of the building being struck by lightning. He would therefore assure that the shindig was canceled."

"Brodder Watkins, yo' war cow-hide butes, don't yo'?" asked the President.

"Of ev' sh'." "Yo' wear 'em kase if yo' was walkin' 'frow de grass an' a rattlesnake bit yo' on de leg it wouldn't hurt. I say yo' aber bit at?"

"No, sah." "Yo' eber grow to be?" "Can't tell, sah." "Dat's 'ractly de case, Brodder Watkins. De hall hasn't neber colored fine, but we can't tell when it will, an' we is carlin' dat insurance as a putricksum. Dat moshoun won't be entertained. De President said, 'I say, yo' eber grow to be?'"

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## NOW IS THE TIME!

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VOL. 42.—NO. 284.

## ON THE ALE.

Emperor William Preparing War With the French.

He Firmly Believes That France for Conflict.

UNUSUAL ACTIVITY IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF GERMAN.

Instructions Given to Strengthen Positions in Alsace-Lorraine.

Along the Frontier—The Carried by the Carina to Form Relations With France—Southern Russia—Austria's Maneuvers—Foreign News.

LONDON, AUG. 24.—A dispatch from Paris says that the arrival of the Kaiser followed by unusual activity in the office and by instructions to strengthen garrisons in Alsace-Lorraine, and at the frontier. The Kaiser is said to be official authority, to be of the opinion that France is in a frame of mind that has no time to waste; that the people are so stirred up by the evidence of sympathy and friendship that they are at any moment to insult Germany, a way that would, of course, be followed by war. The sentiment on the Alsace frontier has become very arrogant in their treatment of German subjects. The Kaiser is said to have sooner than Lord Salisbury is in power in England, that he has nothing to hope from Liberal cabinet.

In view of a probable conflict between France and Germany a glance at the strength of the two nations is interesting. Germany is essentially a military power, and what person who has visited it can conceive. Its geographical position among the great powers of Europe, which makes it a strategic point, and its immense and perfect natural resources, are all in its favor. Every German capable of bearing arms for three years in the army, for four years in the reserve, and five years in the Landwehr, if it is a well-trained soldier, always ready to die for his country, and a patriotic citizen, the German citizen's loyalty to the land of his birth is a model well known.

The thoroughness and efficiency of the German military system, and the immense and perfect natural resources, are all in its favor. Every German capable of bearing arms for three years in the army, for four years in the reserve, and five years in the Landwehr, if it is a well-trained soldier, always ready to die for his country, and a patriotic citizen, the German citizen's loyalty to the land of his birth is a model well known.

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